

FORM PTO 1390 (REV 11-98) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER SONYJP-090
TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US) CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371		U.S. APPLICATION NO. (If known, see 37 CFR 1.5) 09/601940
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/JP99/07028	INTERNATIONAL FILING DATES 15 December 1999	PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED 15 December 1998
TITLE OF INVENTION RECEIVER AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING GRAPHIC DISPLAY		
APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US Sunao FURUI, et al.		
Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This is a FIRST submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. <input type="checkbox"/> This is a SECOND or SUBSEQUENT submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371 (b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1). <input type="checkbox"/> A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> has been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(2)) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau) <input type="checkbox"/> have been transmitted by the International Bureau. <input type="checkbox"/> have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have not been made and will not be made. <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3)). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)). (Unexecuted) <input type="checkbox"/> A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)). 		
Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98. w/ PTO-1449, 11 references <input type="checkbox"/> An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 & 3.31 is included. <input type="checkbox"/> A FIRST preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A SECOND or SUBSEQUENT preliminary amendment. <input type="checkbox"/> A substitute specification. <input type="checkbox"/> A change of power of attorney and/or address letter. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other items or information: English translation of International Application as published Eleven (11) Sheets of Formal Drawings 		

EXPRESS MAIL LABEL NO. EL 408439010US
DATE: August 10, 2000

09601940 "091500

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/601940

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

PCT/JP99/07028

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

SONYJP-090

17. ☒ The following fees are submitted:**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)):**

- ☐ Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$970.00
- ☒ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$840.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$690.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$670.00
- ☐ International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$96.00

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**

\$840.00

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than

☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).

CLAIMS*	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	26 - 20 =	6	x \$18.00	\$108.00	
Independent claims	2 - 3 =		x \$78.00		
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM(s) (if applicable)			+ \$260.00		

* As in Prelimin. Amendment - **TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =**

\$948.00

Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).

SUBTOTAL =

\$948.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than

☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)). +**TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =**

\$948.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21 (h)). Assignment must be accompanied by appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) +

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TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =

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Amount to be:**Refunded****Charged**

- a. ☐ A check in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees is enclosed.
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NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137 (a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

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09601940 "091500

11/PRTS

FCI/0255/01020
A translation of W000/36827

09/601940
532 Rec'd PCT/PTC 10 AUG 2000

DESCRIPTION

Receiver and Method of Controlling Graphic Display

Technical Field

The present invention relates to a reception display device and a reception display method, and is suitably applied to, for example, a receiver (IRD: integrated receiver decoder) in digital broadcasting.

Background Art

Heretofore, in this kind of digital broadcasting system, each of video data and audio data for plural channels is compression-coded with an MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group) system, and formed into a packet (hereinafter, it is referred to as a TS (transport stream) packet) every prescribed unit (e.g., for data amount of 184 [byte]). The TS packets are multiplexed to generate a transport stream and then, the transport stream is transmitted as a digital broadcasting signal via a ground wave or a satellite wave or through a cable.

In such a digital broadcasting system, a receiver extracts compressed video data and compressed audio data for a desired channel from the TS packets which are included in the transport stream received as a digital broadcasting signal, and decodes them to return video data and audio data.

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Normally, in such a receiver, returned images are displayed on a monitor which is integrally provided or is connected with a cable.

Furthermore, the receiver has a function called a resident GUI (Resident Graphical User Interface) and stores software for performing the display processing of this resident GUI in an internal main storage circuit as an application program. A CPU starts the software for the resident GUI in response to the user's operations. A graphic section controlled by this software forms a resident GUI screen and performs display processing so as to superimpose and display it on a program screen being received.

This resident GUI screen includes a display of channel number being selected (a channel banner), a setting menu for the receiver, a list of favorite channels, an EPG (electric program guide), and various messages for users.

By the way, in recent years, in addition to conventional broadcasts, a variety of data broadcasting services, such as provision of music data, game software, and the like, has been prepared. Such a data broadcasting service allows a user to obtain desired information and to download music and game software by his operations, so that it may be called an interactive program.

As such an interactive program, a program relating normal television programs and a program which does not relates to and is independent of television programs completely have been considered. In the interactive program, a software program for displaying an

operation screen (hereinafter, referred to as an interactive GUI) is also transmitted from a broadcasting station in addition to various data such as a motion picture, a still picture, a sound, and a letter, so that a user can perform various operations watching a screen. Languages such as an MHEG (Multimedia and Hypermedia information coding Experts Group) and XML (eXtensible Markup Language) are used for the description of the software program for displaying this interactive GUI. A CPU of the receiver, receiving such an interactive program, reads a language such as MHEG and XML, to perform processing operations in accordance with the received program.

Here, the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen may be displayed at the same time on the same monitor. As shown in Fig. 13, it is possible to display a screen having a resident GUI screen F1 superimposed on a program picture F0 and further, an interactive GUI screen F2 superimposed on them. On the other hand, it is also possible to display a screen having an interactive GUI screen superimposed on the program picture F0 and further, a resident GUI screen superimposed on them.

Such cases have a problem in that the front GUI can be seen but the back GUI can not be seen with respect to a part in which the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen are overlapped, and especially in the case of hiding a setting menu of the resident GUI or operation buttons of the interactive GUI, desired operations can not be performed.

As one method of solving such a problem, for example, the change of a display position of the resident GUI can be considered so as to simultaneously display the resident GUI screen and the interactive GUI screen on the same monitor. However, this case needs to develop new software for the resident GUI, which causes problems in that conventional software for the resident GUI can not be made the best use of and the time and cost for developing the new software for the resident GUI are required.

Disclosure of Invention

The present invention has been made in view of the aforementioned problems, and is intended to provide a receiver and a method of controlling graphic display which have simple constructions and can solve the aforementioned problems.

To obviate such problems, the present invention provides a control section, a first display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a program stored in a memory connected to the control section, under the control of the control section, and a second display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a control signal included in a signal for a channel being received, under the control of the control section. The control section always performs control so as to display a graphic screen display-processed by either first or second display processing section.

Further, according to the present invention, in a method of

controlling graphic display of the receiver which provides the first display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a program previously stored in a memory and the second display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a control signal included in a signal for a channel being received, control is performed so as to always display a graphic screen display-processed by either first or second display processing section.

As a result, it is possible to prevent a graphic screen display-processed by the first display processing section and a graphic screen display-processed by the second display processing section from being overlapped and moreover, to utilize a conventional control program for the first display processing section as it is.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of a receiver according to the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a plane view explaining the switching of GUI screens when a program including an interactive program is selected.

Fig. 3 is a plane view explaining the switching of GUI screens when a program not including the interactive program is selected.

Fig. 4 is a flowchart showing an operation of a CPU 6 of the

time of switching channels.

Fig. 5 is a flowchart showing an operation of a CPU 6 of the time of switching channels.

Fig. 6 is a plane view explaining the display states at the time of turning power on.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing the operation of the CPU 6 at the time of turning power on.

Fig. 8 is a plane view explaining a switching display when a resident GUI screen is selected during the display of an interactive GUI screen.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing an operation of the CPU 6 when a resident GUI screen is selected during the display of an interactive GUI screen.

Fig. 10 is a plane view explaining the case where a message has to be displayed during the display of the interactive GUI screen.

Fig. 11 is a plane view explaining the case where a message has to be displayed during the display of the interactive GUI screen.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing the processing of the CPU 6 at the time when a message has to be displayed during the display of the interactive GUI screen.

Fig. 13 is a schematic diagram explaining the conventional display of superimposing GUI screens.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

An embodiment of the present invention will be hereinafter described with reference to the drawings.

(1) Construction of Receiver

In Fig. 1, numeral 1 shows a receiver to which the present invention is applied, and a digital broadcast S1 in which video data, audio data and the like for plural channels transmitted from broadcasting stations (not shown in Figure) are multiplied, is received by a tuner 3 in the receiver 1 via an antenna 2.

In this receiver 1, an input section 4 (various buttons, an infrared sensor for a remote commander and so on) is connected to a CPU 6 with a bus 5 so that a user can give the CPU 6 various commands such as a channel selection, with the input section 4. And a memory 7 is connected to this CPU 6 with the bus 5. This memory stores software programs for performing various processing. The CPU 6 reads out a necessary software program from the memory 7 in response to the given command and executes it.

In this way, the CPU 6 selects a channel specified by the user and returns a transport stream D1 through demodulation by a prescribed method, by controlling the tuner 3 based on the command given by the user.

Then, a descramble section 8, receiving the enciphered (scrambled) transport stream D1, sequentially descrambles the scrambled transport stream and transmits the resultant transport stream D2 to a demultiplexer 9.

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The demultiplexer 9 extracts TS packets D3 including video data and audio data for the channel specified by the user, from the transport stream D2, and transmits these to an AV decoder 10. In addition, the demultiplexer 9, when receiving TS packets including information necessary for the channel selection and a software program for performing display processing on an interactive GUI, extracts and transmits these to the CPU 6 through the bus 5.

The AV decoder 10 decodes the compressed video data and the compressed audio data included in the TS packets transmitted from the demultiplexer 9, to produce original video data D4 and audio data. Thus decoded video data D4 is transmitted to a first graphic section 11 and moreover, the decoded audio data is changed into an analog audio signal by a digital/analog converting circuit not shown and then transmitted to an external monitor or television through an audio cable.

The first graphic section 11 and a second graphic section 13 are circuits to respectively produce a resident GUI and an interactive GUI and superimpose the GUI screens on a video signal. If it is not necessary to display the GUI screens, the supplied video data is output as it is. Note that, the first graphic section 11 and the second graphic section 13 can be constructed as two blocks or can be integrally constructed as one block. In the case where they are constructed as one block, a first work memory and a second work memory are also integrally constructed as one

block.

Here, when a channel which is now selected does not include an interactive program and a user directs that the number of a channel being selected, a setting menu for the receiver, a list of favorite channels, or an EPG should be displayed, the first graphic section 11 produces the desired resident GUI under the control of the CPU 6. Further, the first graphic section 11 uses the first work memory 12 to superimpose the produced resident GUI on the video data D4 supplied from the AV decoder 10, and transmits the first superimposed video data D6 to an NTSC (National Television System Committee) encoder 15 through the second graphic section 13 as it is.

The NTSC encoder 15 converts the supplied first superimposed video data D6 into a video signal of an NTSC method, and transmits this to an external monitor or television as an analog video signal S2. In this way, the monitor or television displays pictures of broadcast based on the obtained analog video signal S2.

On the other hand, when a channel being selected includes an interactive program, the CPU 6 executes a software program for the display processing of the received interactive GUI and performs control so as to make the second graphic section 13 produce the interactive GUI screen. The second graphic section 13, under the control of the CPU 6, produces the interactive GUI, and superimposes the produced interactive GUI on the video data D7 supplied from the first graphic section 11 by using the second

work memory 14, and then, transmits the resultant to the NTSC encoder 15 as second superimposed video data D9.

The NTSC encoder 15 converts the given second superimposed video data D9 into a video signal of the NTSC method and transmits this to the external monitor or television as an analog video signal S3. Thus, the monitor or the television displays the interactive GUI screen based on the obtained analog video signal S3.

(2) Display State on Screen of Monitor

(2-1) Processing at the time of Switching Channels

When a user directs that the number of the channel which is now selected is displayed as a resident GUI while the channel which does not include an interactive program is displayed, the display screen of the monitor shows the images of the broadcast based on the video data obtained from the received digital broadcast S1 and also shows the number of the channels superimposed at the upper side of the screen of the broadcast, as shown in Fig. 2(A). Note that, in the case of Fig. 2(A), not only the channel number "700" but also the name of the channel "NATIVE CH" and the logo of the channel "nch" are simultaneously displayed. The display of these information on the channel is executed by the first graphic section 11. Note that, these information on a channel is referred to as a channel banner in the following description.

Then, the user intends to select another channel (for

example, 123 channel) with the input section 4 or the remote commander, the number of the channel input by manipulating the input section 4 or the remote commander is displayed at the position where the channel banner is displayed as shown in Fig. 2(B). This display processing is performed by the first graphic section 11.

During selection of a new desired channel, the whole screen of the monitor is changed to a mute screen which is, for example, only blue and the channel number to be selected "123" is displayed, as shown in Fig. 2(C). The display processing of the blue mute screen and the channel number is performed by the first graphic section 11. When finishing the channel selection, the mute screen is changed to the screen of the broadcast of the new selected channel and moreover, the channel banner is displayed at the upper side of the screen of the broadcast, as shown in Fig. 2(D). As the channel banner, the channel number "123", the name of the channel "SPORTS CH", the logo of the channel "O" are displayed. The display processing of this channel banner is performed by the first graphic section 11.

Then, when it is detected that the selected channel "123" is a channel including the interactive program, the resident GUI screen (channel banner) which has been displayed is deleted and the interactive GUI screen is superimposed and displayed on the screen of the broadcast instead, as shown in Fig. 2(E). The display processing of the interactive GUI screen is performed by

the second graphic section 13. Note that, four operation buttons are displayed as the interactive GUI screen shown in Fig. 2(E) as an example.

On the other hand, while a channel including the interactive program is now selected, the interactive GUI screen is superimposed and displayed on the screen of the broadcast based on the video data obtained from the received digital broadcast S1 on the display screen of the monitor, as shown in Fig. 3(A). This display processing of the interactive GUI screen is performed by the second graphic section 13.

Then, when the user inputs the number of another channel by manipulating the input section 4 or the remote commander, the number of the input channel is displayed as shown in Fig. 3(B). The display of the channel number is performed by the second graphic section 13. In general, the second graphic section 13 is controlled by the CPU 6 which reads a software program for displaying the interactive GUI which is transmitted from a broadcasting station. However, only when an order to change channels is made while the interactive GUI is displayed, the second graphic section 13 acts for performing the display processing of the resident GUI, irrespective of the software program for the display processing of the interactive GUI transmitted from the broadcasting station. And during selection of the new ordered channel, the interactive GUI screen and the screen of the broadcast which have been displayed are deleted and changed

to the mute screen which is, for example, only blue and the channel number to be selected "700" is displayed, as shown in Fig. 3(C). This display processing of the blue mute screen and the channel number is performed by the first graphic section 11.

If the selected channel is not broadcasted now, a message "this channel is not broadcasted" is showed on the display screen of the monitor, as shown in Fig. 3(D). The display processing of this message is performed by the first graphic section 11.

On the other hand, when finishing the selection of the new channel, the mute screen is deleted, and the screen of the broadcast based on the video data obtained from the digital broadcast S1 is displayed and the channel banner is superimposed and displayed on the screen of the broadcast as shown in Fig. 3(E). The display processing of this channel banner is performed by the first graphic section 11.

Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 are flowcharts showing the processing of the CPU 6 at the time of switching channels shown in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

In Fig. 4, the processing starts in step 1, and in step 2 it is repeatedly judged whether an order to select a new channel is made or not. When it is judged that the order to select a new channel has been made, the processing proceeds to step 3 to judge whether the channel which has been received includes an interactive program or not. When the channel being received does not the interactive program, the processing proceeds to step 4 to

control the first graphic section 11 so as to display the number of the new ordered channel. Then, in step 5, the tuner 3 is controlled to start the selection operation, and the first graphic section 11 is controlled to perform the display processing of the mute screen and the channel number. And it is judged in step 6 whether the channel selection has been finished or not. When it is judged that the channel selection has been finished, the processing proceeds to step 7 to judge whether the new selected channel is broadcasted or not. When it is judged that the new selected channel is broadcasted, the processing proceeds to step 8 to make the first graphic section 11 display the channel banner under control. Then, the processing proceeds to step 9 to judge whether the new selected channel includes the interactive program or not. When the interactive program is detected, the processing proceeds to step 10 to make the second graphic section 13 perform the display processing of the interactive GUI under control. On the other hand, when the interactive program is not detected and it is judged in step 11 that the prescribed time has passed, the first graphic section 11 is controlled to cancel the display of the channel banner. Further, when it is judged in step 7 that the new selected channel is not broadcasted, the processing proceeds to step 12 to make the first graphic section 11 display a message indicating that the channel is not broadcasted, under control.

Further, it is judged in step 3 that the channel being received includes the interactive program, the processing proceeds

to step 13 in Fig. 5 to judge whether the interactive GUI has been displayed or not. If the interactive GUI has not been displayed, the processing proceeds to step 4 and following steps in Fig. 4. On the other hand, if the interactive GUI has been displayed, the processing proceeds to step 14 in Fig. 5 to perform the display processing of the number of the new selected channel by the second graphic section 13. After that, the selection operation is started by controlling the tuner 3 in step 15 and the display processing of the mute screen and the channel number is performed by controlling the first graphic section 11. Then, in step 16, it is judged whether the channel selection has been finished or not. If it is judged that the channel selection has been finished, the processing proceeds to step 17 to judge whether the new selected channel is broadcasted or not. When it is judged that the new selected channel is broadcasted, the processing proceeds to step 18 to make the first graphic section 11 display the channel banner under control. After that, the processing proceeds to step 20 to judge whether the new selected channel includes the interactive program or not. When the interactive program is detected, the processing proceeds to step 21 to make the second graphic section 13 display the interactive GUI under control. On the other hand, when the interactive program is not detected and it is judged in step 22 that the prescribed time has passed, the first graphic section 11 is controlled to cancel the display of the channel banner. Further, when it is judged in step 17 that the new

selected channel is not broadcasted, the processing proceeds to step 19 to make the first graphic section 11 display a message indicating that the channel is not broadcasted, under control.

(2-2) Display State at the time of Turning Power On

Next, the processing at the time of turning power on by manipulating the input section 4 by a user will be described. When the power is turned on, the display screen of the monitor is changed from the no-displaying state shown in Fig. 6(A) to the state where the channel which was selected at the last power-off is displayed.

When the interactive program is not detected in the selected channel of this time, the images of the broadcast based on the video data obtained from the received digital broadcasting S1 are normally displayed and the channel banner and the network logo "STV" are also displayed. The display processing of the channel banner and the network logo is performed by the graphic section 11.

Then, after about three minutes passes, only the network logo is deleted and only the channel banner is superimposed and displayed on the screen of the broadcast, as shown in Fig. 6(C). The display processing of the channel banner is performed by the first graphic section 11.

On the other hand, when it is detected that the selected channel is a channel including the interactive program, the display screen of the monitor becomes a mute screen which is, for example, only gray and moreover, the channel banner and the

network logo are superimposed and displayed, as shown in Fig. 6(D). Here, the display processing of the mute screen, the channel banner, and the network logo is performed by the first graphic section 11.

Then, after three minutes passes, the channel banner and the network logo are deleted from the display screen of the monitor and the images of the broadcast and the interactive GUI are displayed, as shown in Fig. 6(E). The display processing of the interactive GUI is performed by the second graphic section 13.

Further, in the state shown in Fig. 6(B) or in Fig. 6(C), when it is detected that the selected channel is a channel including the interactive program, the display screen of the monitor is changed to the display screen shown in Fig. 6(D) or in Fig. 6(E), respectively. That is, when the interactive program is detected in the state shown in Fig. 6(B), the first graphic section 11 performs the display processing of generating a gray mute screen and superimposing the channel banner and the network logo on this mute screen. On the other hand, when the interactive program is detected in the state shown in Fig. 6(C), the first graphic section 11 finishes the display processing of the channel banner and the second graphic section 13 newly performs the display processing of the interactive GUI.

Fig. 7 is a flowchart showing the processing of the CPU 6 at the time of turning power on shown in Fig. 6.

At first, the processing start in step 30, and in step 31,

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it is detected that the power is turned on. The processing proceeds to step 32, it is judged whether the selected channel includes the interactive program or not. When it is judged the interactive program is included, the processing proceeds to step 33 to make the first graphic section 11 display the mute screen, the channel banner, and the network logo on the screen under control. Then, after the prescribed time (for example, three minutes) passes, the first graphic section 11 is controlled to delete the channel banner and the network logo. And in step 35, the second graphic section 13 is controlled to display the interactive GUI.

On the other hand, in step 32, when it is detected that the interactive program is not included, the processing proceeds to step 36 to make the first graphic section display the channel banner and the network logo under control. Then, it is judged in step 37 whether the prescribed time has passed or not. When it has not passed, it is judged in step 38 whether the interactive program is detected or not. And when the interactive program is detected, the processing proceeds to step 33 and following steps which were described. On the other hand, when the interactive program is not detected, the processing returns to step 37. Then, when it is judged in step 37 that the prescribed time has passed, the processing proceeds to step 39 to delete the network logo and it is repeatedly judged in step 40 whether the interactive program is detected. When the interactive program is detected in step 40,

the processing proceeds to step 35 to make the second graphic section 13 display the interactive GUI under control.

By the way, the reason in which the detection of the interactive program is performed in step 38 and step 40 though it is performed in step 32 in Fig. 7 is because the time is required for the detection of the interactive program.

(2-3) Processing for the Case Where an Order to Display a List of Favorite Channels or Resident GUI such as EPG is made during Interactive GUI is Displayed

Next, the processing for the case where an order to display a list of favorite channels or resident GUI such as EPG is made during an interactive GUI is displayed will be described.

Fig. 8(A) shows an example of changing the screen from the state where any pictures are not displayed and the interactive GUI screen display-processed by the second graphic section 13 is displayed on the whole display screen of the monitor, to the state where a resident GUI screen such as favorite channels or EPG is displayed.

In this case, the background is, for example, only gray, and the list of favorite channels or EPG desired is superimposed and displayed. These list of favorite channels and EPG are display-processed by the first graphic section 11.

Fig. 8(B) shows an example of changing the screen from the state where a picture is displayed in a part of the screen and the interactive GUI screen is displayed in another part, to the state

where the resident GUI screen such as favorite channels is displayed.

In this case, similarly to Fig. 8(A), the background is, for example, only gray, and the list of favorite channels or the EPG desired is superimposed and displayed. These list of favorite channel and EPG are display-processed by the first graphic section 11. If it is considered that the sudden deletion of the picture which is displayed in a part of the screen, at the time of ordering to display the list of favorite channels or the EPG is unnatural, the picture, which is displayed in a part of the screen, may be displayed on the whole screen and the ordered list of favorite channels or EPG may be superimposed and displayed.

Fig. 8(C) shows an example of changing the screen from the state where a picture is displayed on the whole screen and the interactive GUI is superimposed and displayed on the picture, to the state where the resident GUI such as favorite channels is displayed.

In this case, similarly to Figs. 8(A) and 8(B), the background is, for example, only gray and a list of favorite channels or the EPG desired is superimposed and displayed. These list of favorite channel and EPG are display-processed by the first graphic section 11. Note that, also in this case, if it is considered that the sudden deletion of the picture at the time of ordering to display a list of favorite channels or the EPG is unnatural, the ordered list of favorite channels or EPG may be

superimposed and display on the displayed picture.

In this way, when an order to display the list of favorite channels or EPG is made during the interactive GUI is displayed with the second graphic section 13, the display processing by the second graphic section 13 is cancelled, and the display processing by the first graphic section 11 is started.

Fig. 9 is a flowchart showing the processing of the CPU6 in the case shown in Fig. 8 where an order to display a list of favorite channels or an EPG is made during the interactive GUI is displayed.

First, the processing start in step 50 and it is judged in step 51 whether a user orders to display an EPG or a list of favorite channels. When it is judged that the order to display the EPG or the list of favorite channels is made, the processing proceeds to step 52 to finish the display processing of the second graphic section 13, and to make the first graphic section 11 display a mute screen and also display the ordered GUI (EPG or a list of favorite channels) under control.

(2-4) Processing for the Case where the Display of a Message indicating such Warning is required During an the Interactive GUI is Displayed.

Next, the processing for the case where the display of a message indicating such warning is required during the interactive GUI is displayed will be described.

Fig. 10(A) shows the case where the receiver 1 is in a

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trouble, that is, for example, the case where the cover of an IC card inserting slot is being opened under the state where the interactive GUI screen is displayed on the display screen of the monitor, the interactive GUI screen is deleted and a message "close the cover of IC card inserting slot" is superimposed and displayed on, for example, the gray background screen instead, as shown in Fig. 10(B). This message is display-processed by the first graphic section 11. Note that, though a mute screen is displayed and a message is displayed in Fig. 10, the message may be superimposed and displayed on the picture. Further, when the cover of the IC card inserting slot is closed, the screen is returned to the picture (Fig, 10(A)).

Further, as shown in Fig. 11(A), when a reserved setting time comes under the state where the interactive GUI screen is displayed on the display screen of the monitor, a message, for example, "It is confirmed that reserved program will be broadcasted. Screen is changed to reserved program soon." is superimposed and displayed on the background screen which is, for example, only gray (Fig. 11(B)). This message is also display-processed by the first graphic section 11.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing the processing of the CPU 6 for the case where the display of a message such as warning is required during an interactive GUI is displayed.

At first, the processing is started in step 60, and in step 61, it is judged whether any messages should be displayed. When it

is detected that a message should be displayed, the processing proceeds to step 62 to finish the display processing by the second graphic section 13, and to make the first graphic section 11 display a mute screen and also display a message corresponding to the occurred situation under control.

As described above, according to the present invention, either the resident GUI screen display-processed by the first graphic section 11 or the interactive GUI screen produced by the second graphic section for processing program software included in the received channel is exclusively superimposed and displayed on the images of the broadcast, therefore the resident GUI screen can be prevented from being hidden by the interactive GUI screen.

Further, in the case where an order to select a new channel is made under the state where the interactive GUI screen is displayed by the second graphic section 13, the second graphic section 13 performs the display processing of the number of the new channel which is a resident GUI. Thereby, the conventional application program of the first graphic section 11 can be utilized as it is, without changing its setting.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention can be utilized for a receiver for a digital broadcasting which is used in a digital broadcasting system, that is, an IRD (Integrated Receiver Decoder)

Claims

1. A receiver comprising:

a control section;

a first display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a program stored in a memory connected to said control section under the control of said control section; and

a second display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a control signal included in a signal for a channel being received, under the control of said control section, and wherein

said control section controls so as to always display a graphic screen display-processed by either said first or second display processing section.

2. The receiver according to claim 1, wherein

said control section controls so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing, in response to an order of a channel selection which is made by a user.

3. The receiver according to claim 1, wherein

said control section controls so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing, in response to an order of a channel information display which is

made by a user.

4. The receiver according to claim 1, wherein

said control section detects the condition of said receiver, and controls so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing.

5. The receiver according to claim 2, wherein

said control section, after finishing the selection of said ordered channel, makes said first display processing section execute the graphic display processing of information relating the newly selected channel, and in the case where it is detected that said control signal is included in the newly selected channel, said control section, after the prescribed time passes, controls so that said second display processing section executes the graphic display processing based on said control signal in place of the graphic display processing by said first display processing section.

6. The receiver according to claim 2, wherein

said control section, in the case of receiving said order of channel selection while said second display processing section performs the graphic display processing, controls so that said second display processing section performs the graphic display processing of information relating a newly selected channel.

7. The receiver according to claim 6, wherein
said control section starts the selection of said ordered channel and moreover, controls so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating the newly selected channel in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.
8. The receiver according to claim 1, wherein
said control section controls, at the time of turning power on, so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating the selected channel.
9. The receiver according to claim 8, wherein
said control section, in the case where it is detected that said control signal is included in the selected channel while said first display processing section performs said graphic display processing, controls so that said second display processing section executes the graphic display processing based on said control signal in place of the graphic display processing by said first display processing section.
10. The receiver according to claim 3, wherein

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said control section, in the case of receiving said order of the channel information display while said second display processing section performs said graphic display processing, controls so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing corresponding to said order of the channel information display in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.

11. The receiver according to claim 10, wherein
said order of the channel information display is an order to display a list of electronic programs.

12. The receiver according to claim 10, wherein
said order of the channel information display is an order to display a list of user's favorite channels.

13. The receiver according to claim 4, wherein
said control section, in the case of detecting said condition while said second display processing section performs said graphic display processing, controls so that said first display processing section executes graphic display processing corresponding to the detected condition in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.

14. A method of controlling graphic display for a receiver

comprising a first display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a program previously stored in a memory and a second display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a control signal included in a signal for a channel being received, said method of controlling graphic display wherein

control is performed so as to always display a graphic screen display-processed by either said first or second display processing section.

15. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 14, wherein:

an order of channel selection is received from a user;

control is performed so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing in response to the received order of channel selection.

16. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 14, wherein:

an order of channel information display is received from a user; and

control is performed so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing in response to the received order of channel information display.

17. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 14, wherein:

the condition of said receiver is detected; and

control is performed so that said first display processing section executes said graphic display processing in response to the detected condition.

18. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 15, wherein:

control is performed so that:

after finishing the selection of said ordered channel, said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating the newly selected channel;

it is detected whether the newly selected channel includes said control signal or not; and

in the case of detecting said control signal, said second display processing section executes the graphic display processing based on said control signal in place of the graphic display processing by said first display processing section after a prescribed time passes.

19. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 15, wherein

in the case of receiving said order of channel selection

while said second display processing section performs the graphic display processing, control is performed so that said second display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating a newly selected channel.

20. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 19, wherein

control is performed so that the selection of said ordered channel is started, and said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating the newly selected channel in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.

21. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 14, wherein

at the time of turning power on, control is performed so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing of information relating the selected channel.

22. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 21, wherein

in the case where it is detected that said control signal is included in the selected channel while said first display processing section performs said graphic display processing, control is performed so that said second display processing

section executes the graphic display processing based on said control signal in place of the graphic display processing by said first display processing section.

23. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 16, wherein

in the case of receiving said order of channel information display while said second display processing section performs said graphic display processing, control is performed so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing corresponding to said order of channel information display in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.

24. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 23, wherein

said order of channel information display is an order to display a list of electronic programs.

25. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim 23, wherein

said order of channel information display is an order to display a list of user's favorite channels.

26. The method of controlling graphic display according to claim

17, wherein

in the case of detecting said condition while said second display processing section performs said graphic display processing, control is performed so that said first display processing section executes the graphic display processing corresponding to the detected condition in place of the graphic display processing by said second display processing section.

ABSTRACT

The present invention is to realize a receiver which has multi-functions with a simple structure and a method of controlling graphic display. According to the present invention, in the receiver and the method of controlling graphic display, a control section, a first display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a program stored in a memory connected to the control section, under the control of the control section, and a second display processing section for performing graphic display processing based on a control signal included in a signal for a channel being received, under the control of the control section are provided. The control section always performs control so as to display a graphic screen display-processed by either first or second display processing section. Thereby, the graphic screen display-processed by the first display processing section and the graphic screen display-processed by the first display processing section can be prevented from being overlapped and moreover, the conventional control program used in the first display processing section can be utilized as it is, without being changed.

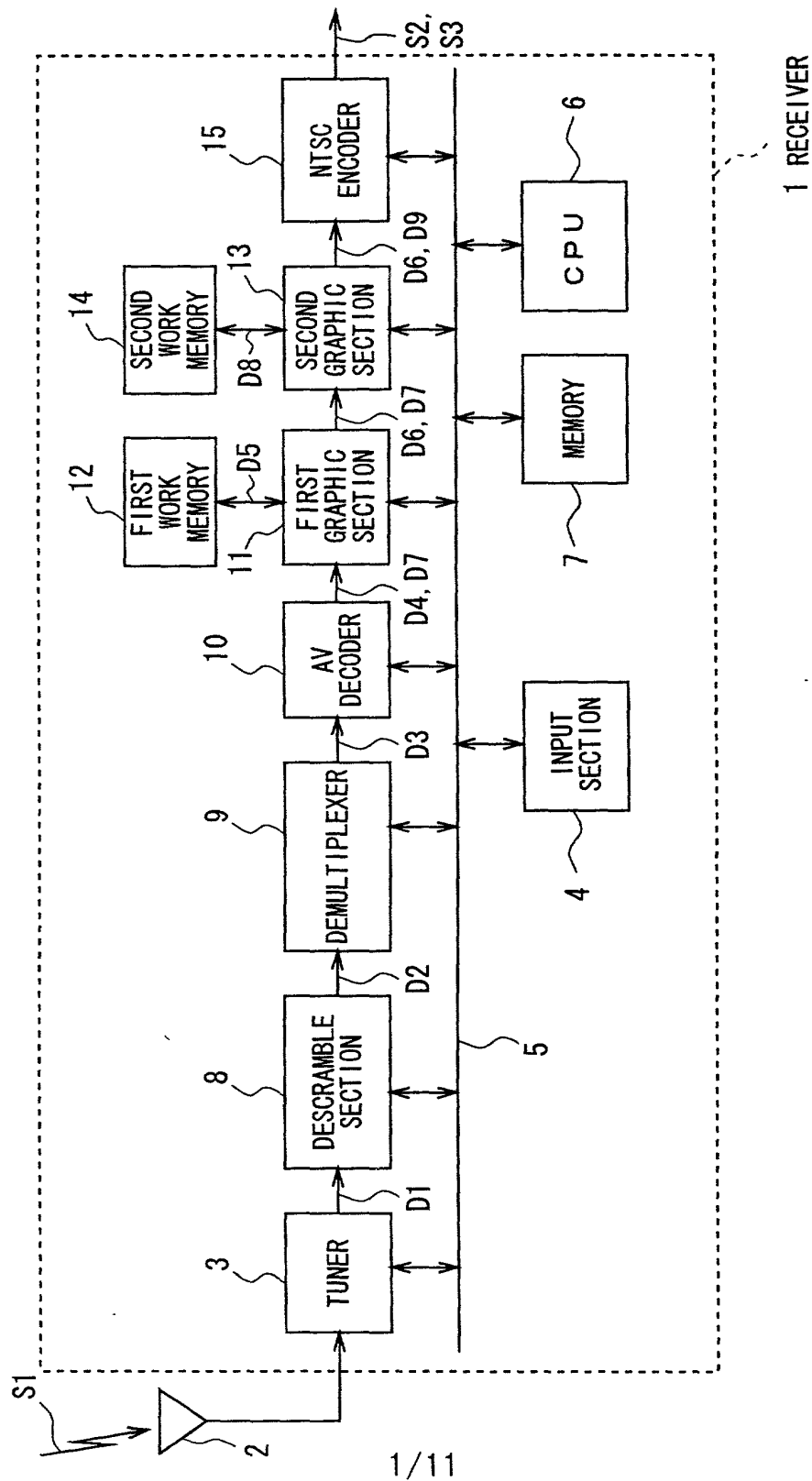
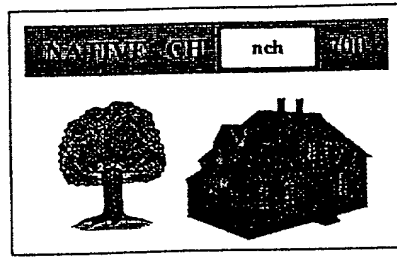
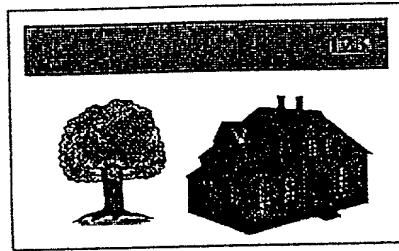


FIG. 1

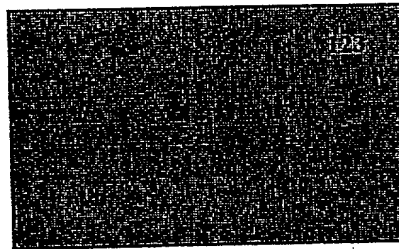
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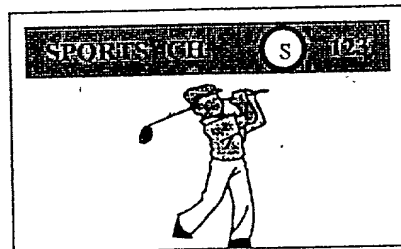
(B)



(C)



(D)



(E)

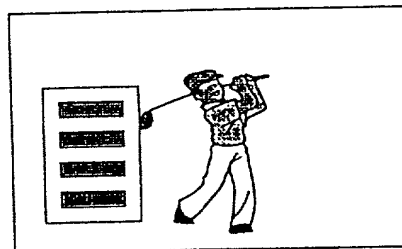


FIG. 2

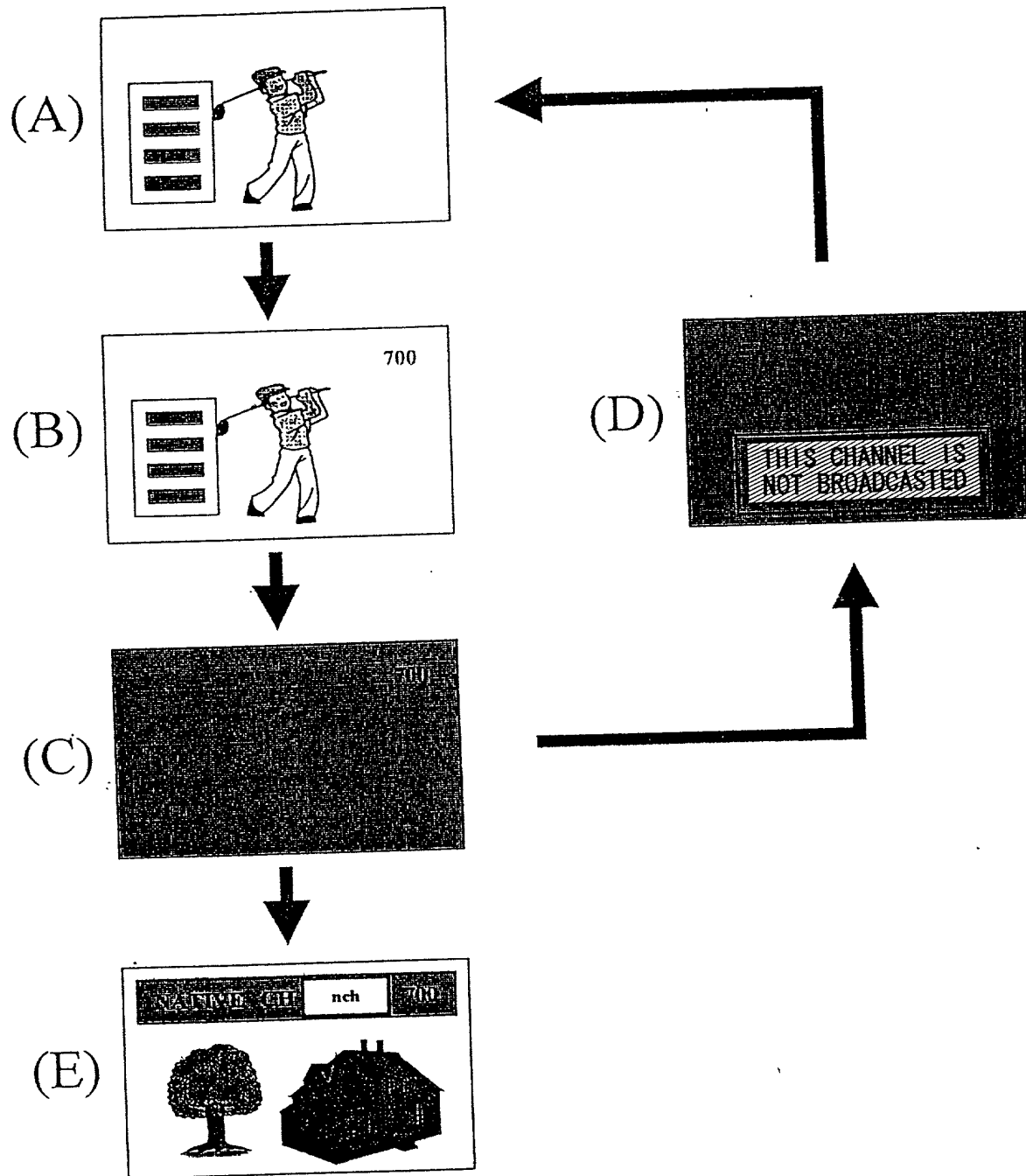


FIG. 3

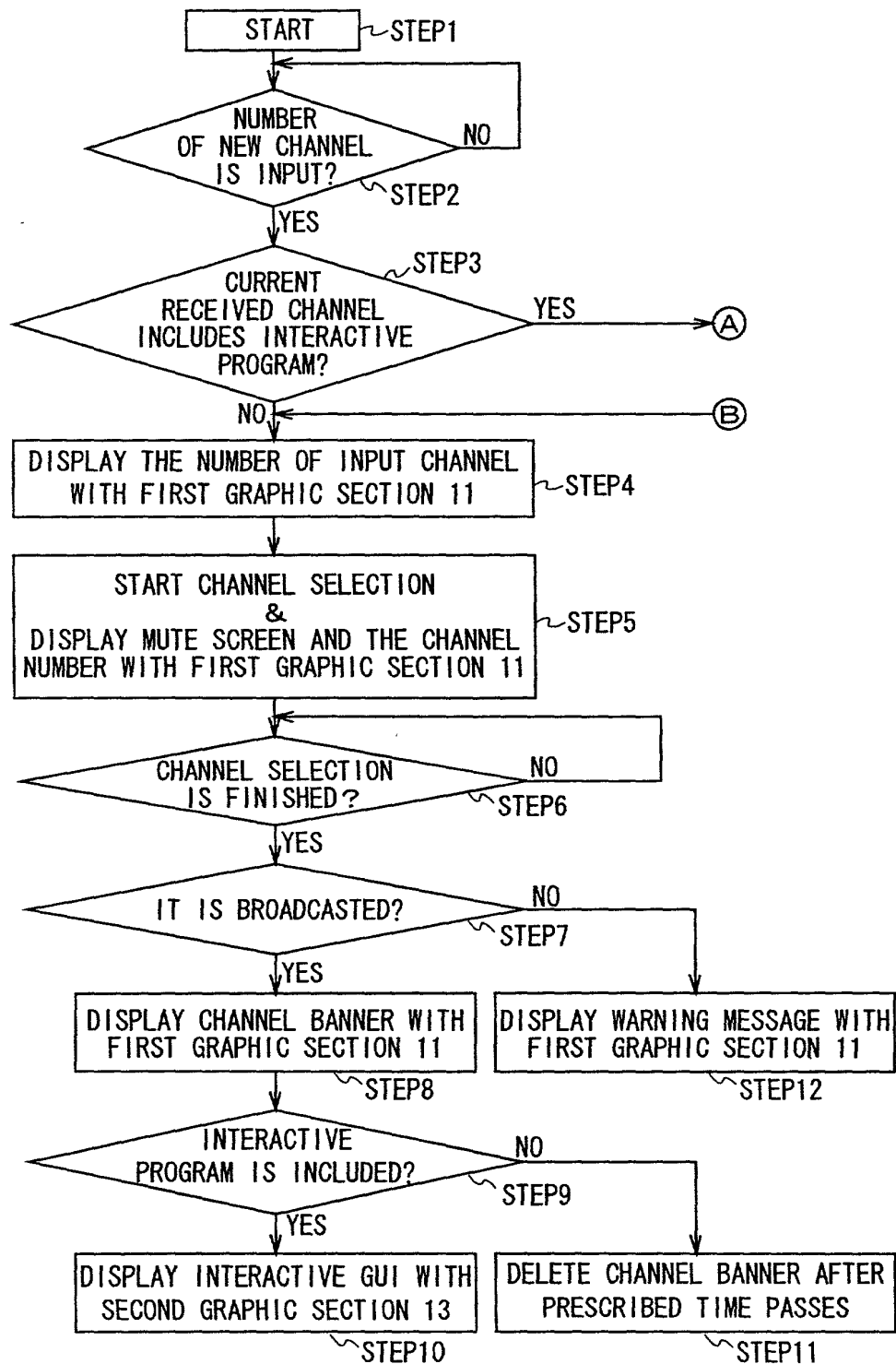


FIG. 4

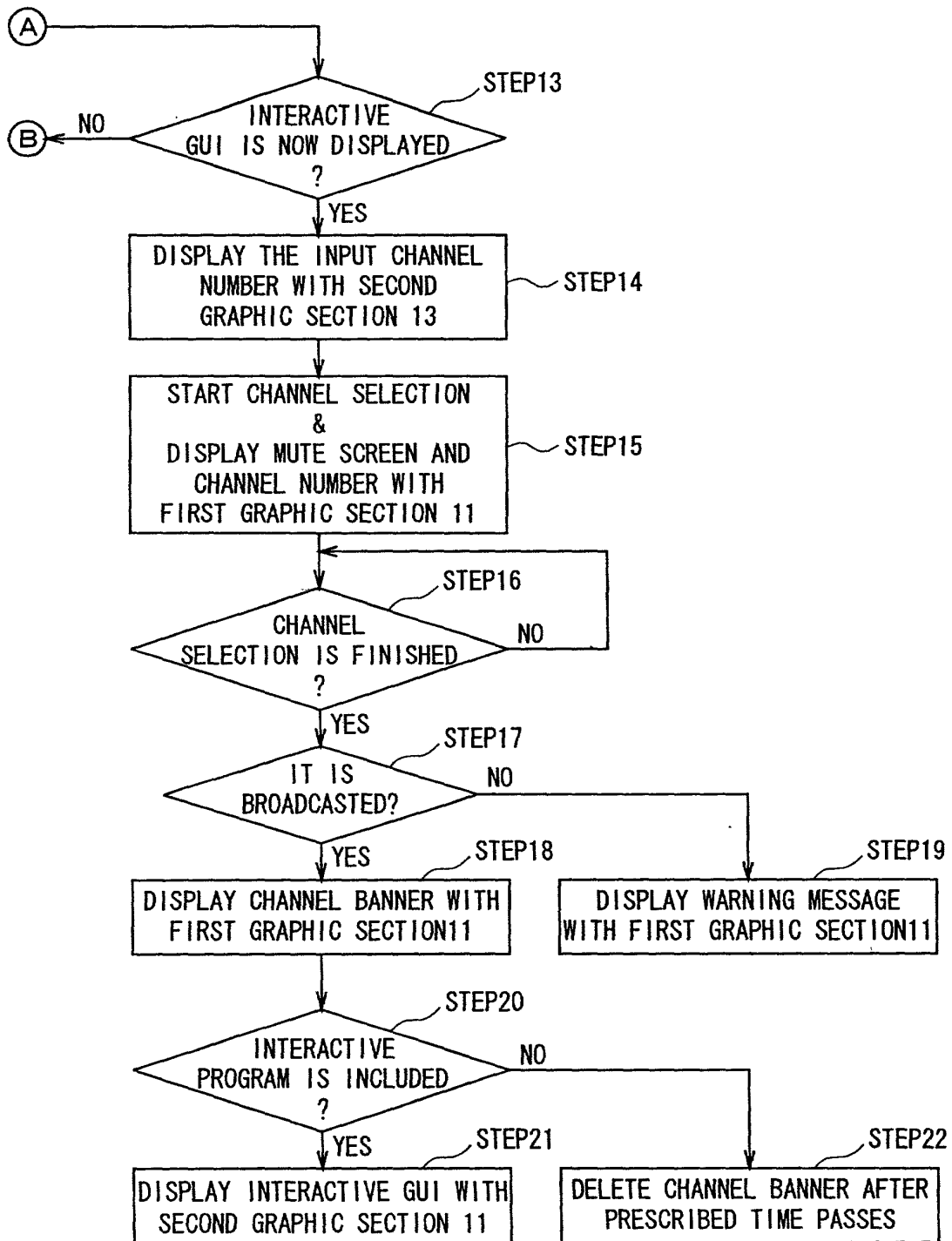


FIG. 5

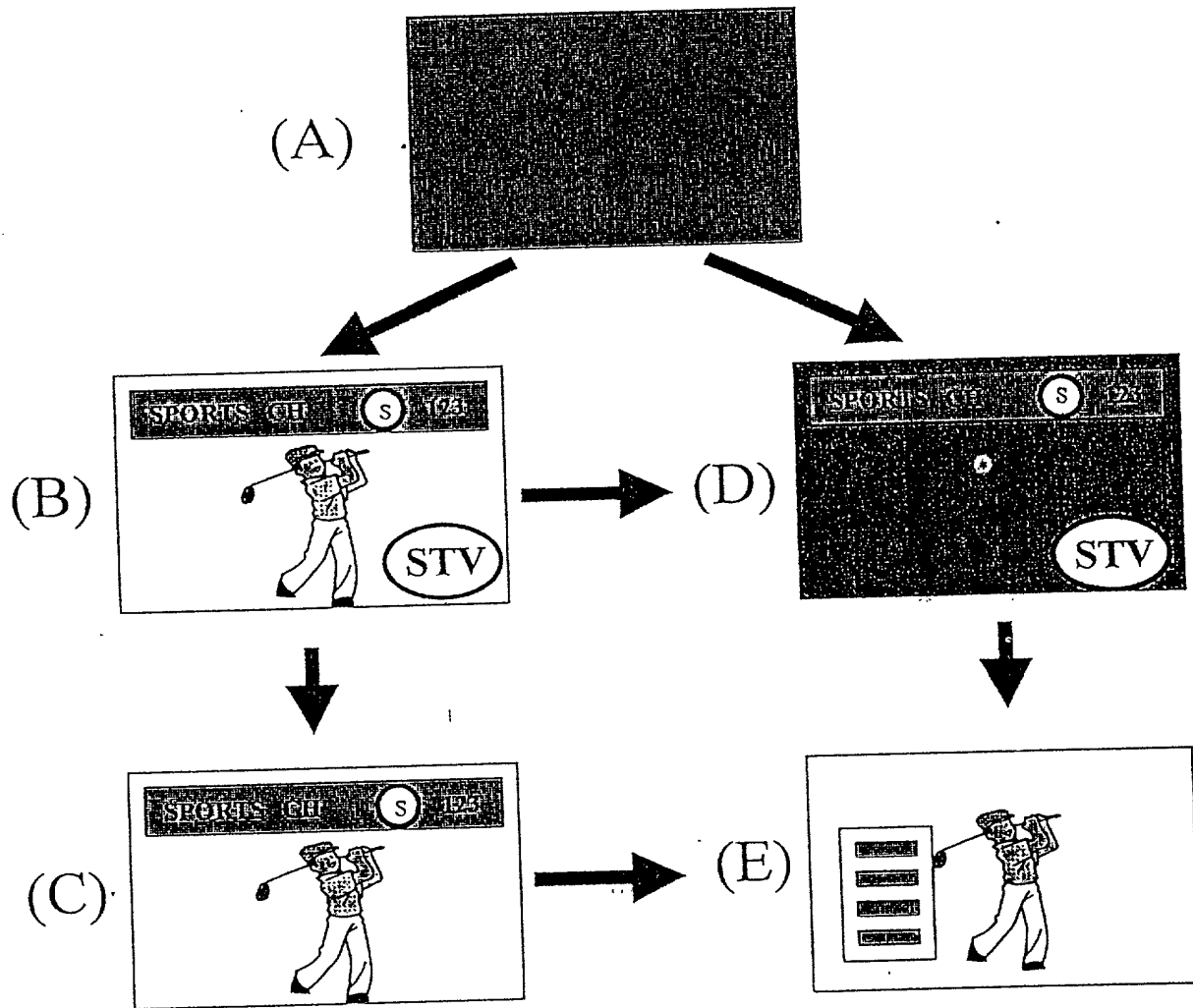


FIG. 6

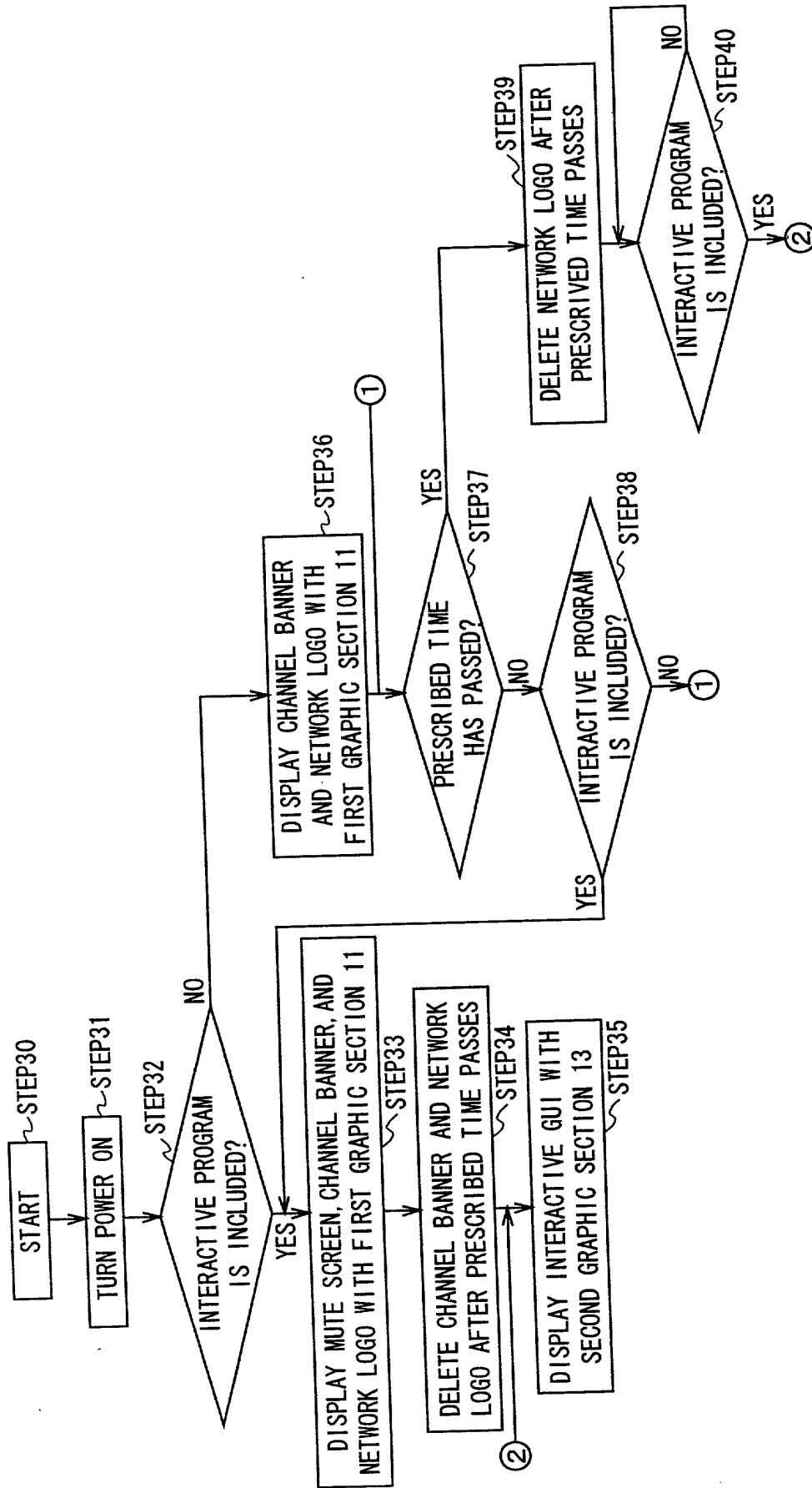


FIG. 7

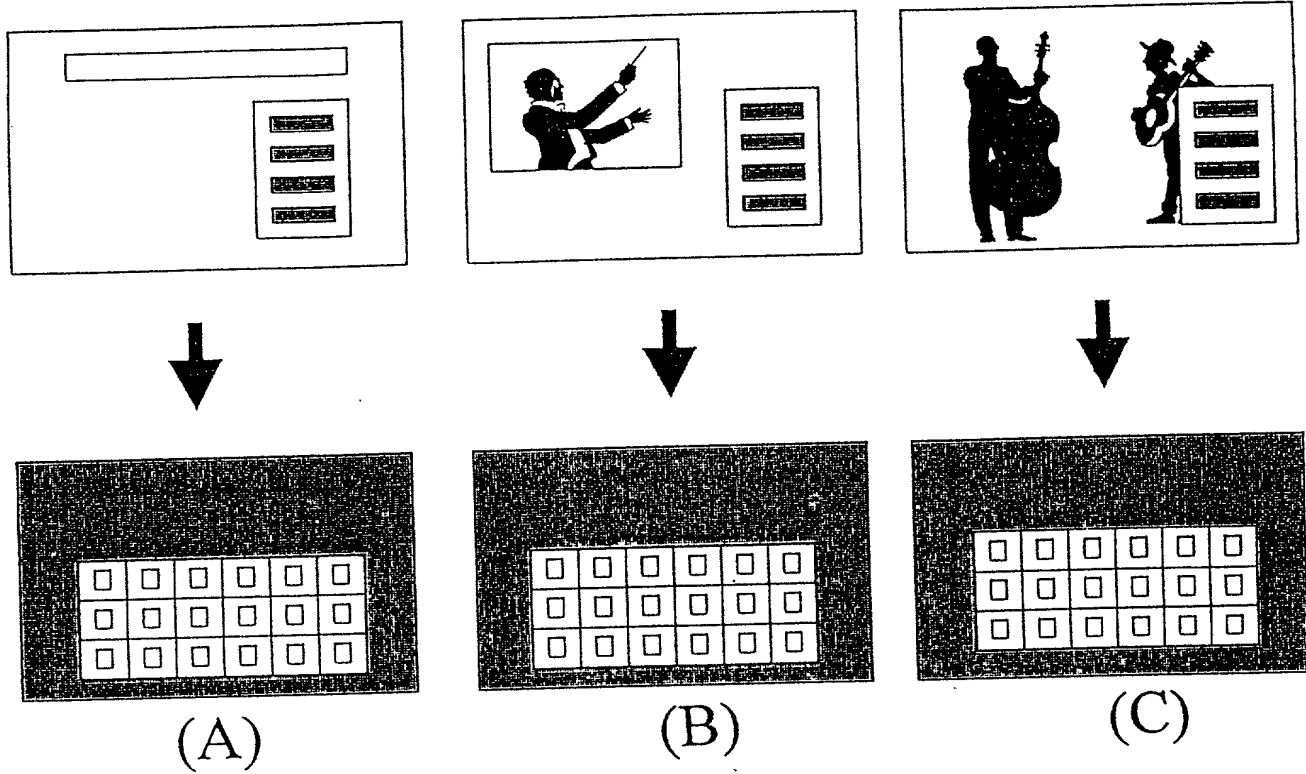


FIG. 8

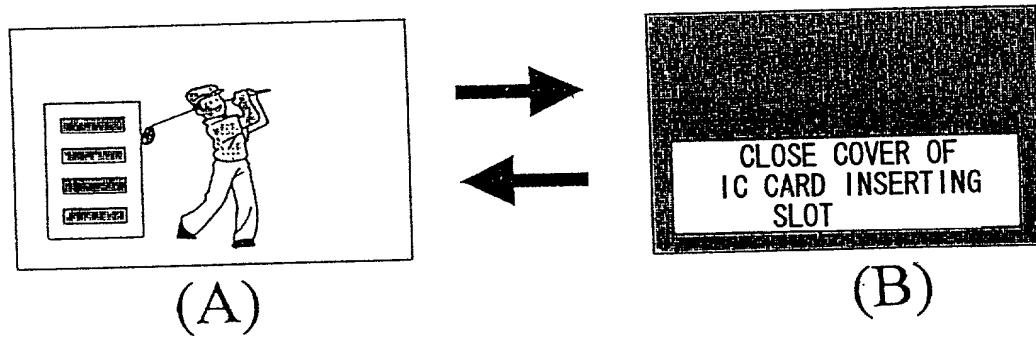


FIG. 10

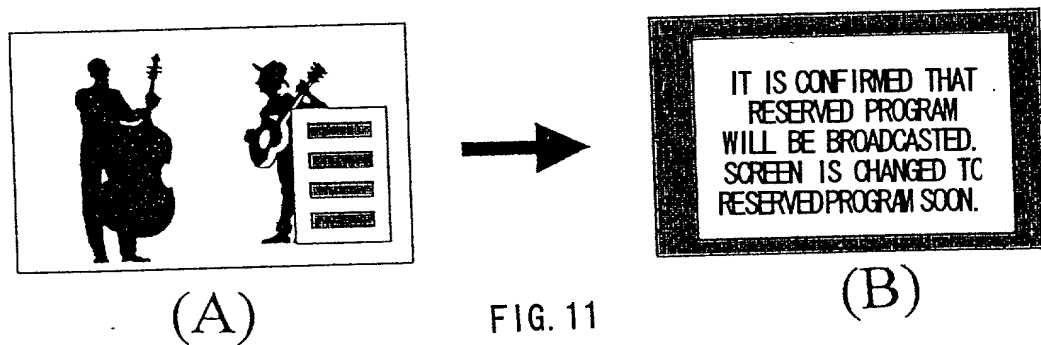


FIG. 11

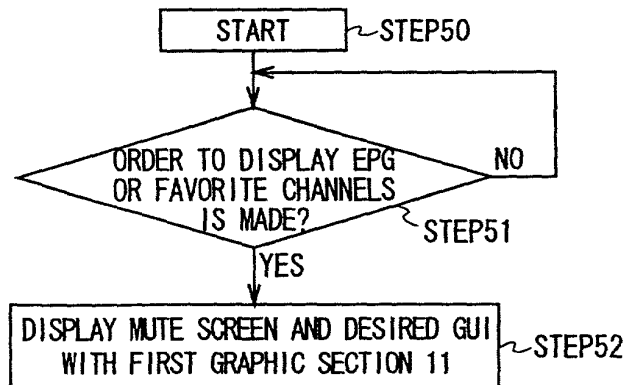


FIG. 9

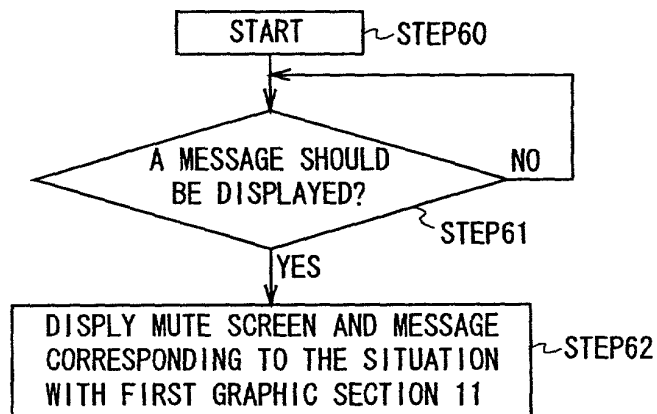


FIG. 12

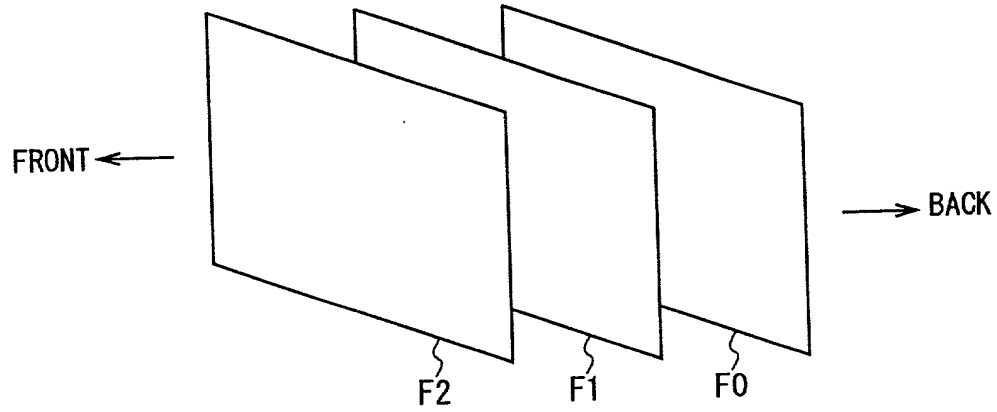


FIG. 13

Description of Reference Numerals

1...receiver, 2...antenna, 3...tuner, 4...input section,
5...bus, 6...CPU, 7...memory, 8...descramble section,
9...demultiplexer, 10...AV decoder, 11...first graphic section,
12...first work memory, 13...second graphic section, 14...second
work memory, 15...NTSC encoder

DECLARATION FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN PATENT APPLICATION

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NO.: SONYJP 3.3-090
SONY REFERENCE : S99P1469US00

As a below-named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name;

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

Receiver and Method of Controlling Graphic Display the specification of which

☐ is attached hereto

☒ was filed on December 15, 1999 as United States Application Number or PCT International Application Number PCT/JP99/07028 and was amended on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S)			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NUMBER	DATE OF FILING (month, day, year)	PRIORITY CLAIMED
Japan	P10/355942	December 15, 1998	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>

LISTING OF FOREIGN APPLICATIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3 HEREOF ☐ YES ☒ NO

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Application Number:

Filing Date:

Application Number:

Filing Date:

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States of America, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

U.S. Parent Application Serial Number:

Parent Filing Date:

Parent Patent No.:

U.S. Parent Application Serial Number:

Parent Filing Date:

Parent Patent No.:

PCT Parent Number:

Parent Filing Date:

LISTING OF US APPLICATIONS CONTINUED ON PAGE 3 HEREOF: ☐ YES ☒ NO

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following registered practitioner(s) to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith: Customer Number 000530

DIRECT ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO: Customer No. 000530

DECLARATION -- Page 2

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. SONYJP 3.3-090

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Sixth Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence: _____ Citizenship: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Full name of seventh joint inventor, if any (given name, family name):

Seventh Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence: _____ Citizenship: _____

Post Office Address: _____

Full name of eighth joint inventor, if any (given name, family name):

Eighth Inventor's signature _____ Date _____

Residence: _____ Citizenship: _____

Post Office Address: _____